STREINS ENGINE
street of a letter from a gentlementa
London to the editors of the New York
Daily Agvertion, dated April 29th,
3523

I send you the Museum as containing the most accurate account of Mr. Perkin Engine that has ever been given of it.—It is no wise exaggerated. The engine is in daily operation, and on Mondays is now o the public, who visit in crowds from the Royal Dukes down to the plain eitigen. It is indeed an important conquest of the mind; and one of the effects of it will be, its general tandency to equalize the power of those nations who shall adopt it: raising the weak to a level with the more powerful."

From & London Paper. AUSTRALASIA.

The arrival of his Majesty's ship Bathurst brings letters and papers from Sydney to the 23d of September.—Captain King, the commander, has returned to England to lay before the Admiralty the full results of his voyages of discovery on the Western coast of New Holland, in completion of those performed by Capt. Flinders

It must be gratifying to the many respectable families who are looking to our possessions in this Antipodean territory as their future residence, that almost every ar fival from Port Jackson brings information that the more the researches of the inhabi tants extend inland, the more are they re warded by ascertaining an indefinite existence of fine country; and perhaps it is not sufficiently known that the interior of New Holland yields in no instance to the beauty excellence and richness of the finest soils of Van Dieman's Land, with the difference of a climate that will ripen the orange, the lemon, the olive, that invaluable grain the maze, and similar bounties of nature

It is a singular, but not generally known fact, that a century has elapsed since Col. Purry, in a memorial to the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State to George I laid it down as a postulatum, othat there is a certain latitude on our earth so happily tempered between the extremes of heat and cold, viz 33 degrees, whether north or south of the Equator, that it will ever be found to be more productive of the choicest gits of nature than any other part of the terra-queous globe It is a latitude (he continwhich sheds such fruitfulness on the earth, and happiness on mankind in gene ral, that the further they are distant from this degree, so much are they the less hap-pyl Thus Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, China, Japan, and in all other coun tries, are found to excel in proportion as they approach it; upon this principle, Carolina and New Mexico in North, and Chil and the territory boidering on the Rio de la Plata in South, are countries preferable to any in all the Americas; and thus Andalusia is the best in all the Provinces of Spain and Provence the best in France and Na ples, and Sicily the most superior of all the Italian dominions. It appears that so far back as I723, Colonel Purry wished to induce our government to form a settlement in New Holland, and that he subsequently on the same subject; his application to the latter was referred to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, who coldly replied, "They could not judge for countries they had not seen;" and nearly seventy years after, when Captain Cook returned from circumnavigating the Globe, it was left for Great Britain to add the wast acquisition of Australatain to add the vast acquisition of Australa-sia to the empire, and by the settlements in New South Wales, to confirm the position and realize the anticipations of that enter

prising man.
The last Sydney Gazettes bring only gen eral local intelligence, but they bespeak by their appearance activity in all the move ments of the settlements. An agricultural society has been formed, promising much advantage to the territory. Str. Thomas Brisbane is its patron; and some idea may be formed of the increasing number of research. pectable colonists, from eighty gentlemen having sat down at Paramatin, at the first dinner of the establishment in August last, when upwards of £1500 was subscribed, to carry into effect the purposes of the estab-

The new formed settlement at Macquar rie Harbour, established as a secondary place of transportation for the offending convicts, had continued to make successful progress. The coal here is found good and easy of access, and the timber; both in quali-ty and quantity, answers every expectation.

As a proof that the increase of luxuries keeps pace with the more solid improve ment in all the comforts of life, an adver-tisement in one of the Sydney papers invites masters of vessels to pick oranges for their sea stores from the trees of a settler, at td. per dozen. A very few years since this es timable fruit was only attainable in the colony at 6d each The same paper says, a house in Sydney

is now selling colonial tobacco fully equalin its strength and peculiar sweetness.

The bee hives taken out by Captain Wal

The bee hives taken out by Captain Wal-lis, of the Isabella, fortunately ar ived safe, and four of their thickly populated nabita-tions are now in the neighbourhood of Syd ney, where the valuable little coloniziers seem to lose none of their forces from their seem to lose none of their forces from their cliange of climate, but rather to increase in thrift and hardibood. The owner expected to extend his four to twenty hives in treelve months, so, congenial to their prosperity and nature is their newly acquired land.

Those cultivators of the vine who have selected proper situations have every prospect of being amply rewarded. Mr. Blax land brought over some samples of Austra Tastan wine in the Shipley, for submission to the Society of Arts, who have awarded him the silver medal, in token of their appropriate of its or subtraction of the subtractio

Probation of its quality.
While every minor source of wealth is obtaining dos attention in the territory at obtaining dos attention in the territory at large, the principal feature that distinguishes New South Wales, more immediately as it regards the interest of this country, is the peculiar fine wool of its afreep. The favourable prices it obtains here, and the high epission entertained of its qualities by our most experiences manufacturers, continue sostimulate the growers to increased exertions. On coionel Purry's principle of the fruitful character of the 33d degree, the last toda of Port Jackson seems to be that int which the purn merian breed delight and process the facks of Van Dirman's Land, the settler in that Jean dinds in his attention to the fine wooled breeds difficulties to contract the fine wooled breeds. difficulties to conto the line wooled breeds, difficulties to con-tend with an Known in their more congeni-alchimate of New South Wales.



From the Democratic Press.
TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE U. STATES.

Although this paper is only addressed to the organized bodies of this great arm of our national industry, its object is to draw the attention of all the intelligence and all the talent that he has been added to the talent ta the talent, that has been engaged in making and collecting information on the subject of which is treater and to invite a free communication from all parts of the Union, in the phenomenon that occurs, and the opinions to which these remarks have given rise

The reports from many places in the country very remote from each other state that "the fly" is committing great ravages on the wheat. In some places it is represented to be at work on the oats, and even on the grass. Considerable injury has been sustained in part seasons, from the grass hopper, and at all times have the orchards been molested by one species or other of the insect tribe. The injuries sustained from these hostile myriads are of an extent, amount and nature, beyond what a superfi-cial observer is aware of. Conjecture may cial observer is aware of. Conjecture may be justified in assuming that they destroy thirty three per cent of what would come to perfection, butfor the ravages they com-

Of all the enemies which agricultural nuteness, and general nature, places an ef fectual opposition to them beyond the reach meet their attacks all chemical applications have been limited, and partial mechanical efforts are still more circumscribed. All the soot, lime, tobacco and other

powders that can be applied, can reach but a very small portion of the surface of a country, and there is no probability that mechanical means will ever be found out to enable the tarmers to comb out or other vise destroy "the fly" from a field of wheat, or bugs from an orchard or a garden.

The insect host baffle all the mechanical and chemical powers of man. He must look for assistance in this war from other sources, and he must make up his mind to giving up a share of the salvage to his al nich would not probably be the tythe of what is now lost.

It is from the small birds we are to look for assistance: their habits, wants and ca pacity qualify them to check and re-train the multiplication of insects The parents me nest of young birds have been calingenious observer to destroy many thousands of insects in one day, and thus at the commencement of the warm season, one day's havon prevents the existence of many millions On this continent most of our birds are

emigran s. Very few remain through the winter in the Northern latitudes, and of those that remain none are very domestic. Indeed comparatively speaking, we have few if any of these half domestic birds. Europe the sparrows remain all winter, and through all the season is to be found feed the cities and villages with barn-yard poultry, and although they are so wild and cunning that it is difficult to catch them, they become so familiar that in Paris, a large city, it is the practice with some of the woman stall keepers to feed them with crumbs of bread, and they will pick the pieces from the woman's apron.

We have nothing in the United States. that we can compare with the numbers of this bird. They remain through the vear about the houses and continue their intimate familiarity with man and his im-

Of the Sparrow tribe, there are the house and field sparrow. Both always kept about the farm house and both of them are very grain is ripening; and it frequently happens where the fences are thorn hedge that they cat the greater part of the outside ridge.—
One would suppose that, knowing that they have assisted man in protecting the field, they insist on having the outside as their share of the salvage. Close calculattheir share of the salvage. ing farmers employ a boy to go round a favourite field, for a few weeks before the harvest, who with a noisy rattle or perhaps a fowling piece and small shot drive them off. This serves only to send them off to some neighbours, for some one must feed

The Europeans have more of these half domestic birds, which are wanting in this country: although the sparrow is the most remarkable. They have a small bird called Robin-red-breast; it somewhat differs from the bird so called here. The next is the Sky Lark, a bird that is always to be found the sea coast, where the season soon thaws the snow. The sky lark is a constant in-habitants of the cultivated field, and as no complaints are made again-tit, there is reason to presume it neither meddles with the new sown seed or the ripening crop. It is fair to conclude it lives entirely on wild

seeds, insects, caterpillars and their eggs
Your attention to these subjects is carnestly requested. Reflect on what you see, on what is now passing around us, and on what is laid before you, and enquire how far it might be prudent to introduce into this country the birds described and others for the purpose of removing the evils com-plained of But please to recollect that these birds when fairly introduced, will not be easily if at all extirpated; and recollect be easily it at all extingueu;—and reconect also that they will pay themselves for the trouble they will take of defending your crops. Should their agency remedy the evil, then, in the absence of the Hessian fly, Chintz fly, &c. &c. a hue and cry may be raised against the introduction of sparnows ake larks for her. rows, sky larks, &c. &c.

THE PARMER'A PRIEND.

PRESERVATION OF TURNIPS. PRESERVATION OF TURNIPS.
'Messrs. Staines and Cowley, preserve turnips during the winter; for cattle feeding,' by cutting off the tops, taking especial care not to injure the crowns that then pilling them up methodically an arraw into a heap, covered exteriorly with straw. In this way they were found to keep in a perfectly sound state during the winter, and to be excellent food for cattle.

A.TROTTING MATCH Recently took place on Long Island, for a bet of 200 dollars, One of the horses sinigular for his whiteness, owned by Mr. Honter, of the circus, was matched against a horse to perform the distance of 90 miles. Wh. H. was with ease, his horse having performed the distance in 9 heurs.

Captain Kenny, arrived at Noricik on the 25th uit, from Thompson's Island, which she left the 16th June. J. M. Mauwhich she left the 16th Juna. J. M. Maury, Captain of the squadron; a passenger in the Decoy, died manhe 2sth ult off the Capes, and Midelibman Joseph Smith, at Mid two days after she left the island.—They were both indisposed at the time they joined the Decoy. Two seamen and a boy likewise died on board.

COMMERCE OF LIVERPOOL.

We have received from an attentive friend at Liverpool a register of all the ver-sels which sailed from that port during the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, detailing their tonuage and the ports whither they went. It would much exceed our bounds to give it It would much exceed our bounds to give it at length, nor indeed would it be matter of sufficient interest. It appears that the trade of Liverpool with the United States employs more tonnage than that with any o ther country; and indeed occupies nearly one fourth of the whole tonnage frequenting that port. Of vessels for the United States more than one fourth are for New-York.— For this superiority in tonnage, this city is in no small degree indebted to the enterprize of the gentlemen who have established the lines of packets, and who have at great expense, constructed vessels of such a superior also superior class, as to invite and augment the intercourse between the two cities. The difficulties indeed and inconvenience of a sea voyage have almost vanished; and jaunt to Europe now is as familiarly talked of as a jaunt to the springs, and accom-plished with almost as little delay & exof as a jaunt to the spatial of as a plished with almost as little delay & e. N. Y. American

A QUESTION

question of considerable interest was decided by the House of Representatives of the state of New Hampshire, some days ago, as to the right of William Claggett, Esq. returned as a Representative from the town of Portsmouth to his seat in that bo Mr. Claggett is the clerk of the Unied States District Court; and the Consti tution of that state provides that no person holding any office under the United States shall, at the same time, have a seat in th Senate or House of Representatives. Mr Claggett, in a speech of an hour's length, contended, with much ingenuity, that he was not an officer of the United States, since the constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall commis sion all the officers of the United States;" and the clerk is commissioned by the Judge of the D strict Court, and not by the Presi The House however decided, by vote of 165 to 15, that this clerk is an offi cer of the United States, and that he was consequently incapable of being a member thereof. On the next day Mr. Haven introduced a bill empowering the town of Portsmouth to elect another Representative and it is probable that if Mr. C. resigns his office, he will be re-elected.

A PLEASANT CLIMATE. The following is the calendar of a Siberi an or Lapland year:—June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, fields quite green; July 17, plants at full growth; July 25, plants in flower; August 2, fruit nipe; August 10, plants shed their seed; August 18, snow, continuing from August 18, to June 23.

Fincastle, (Va.) June 20. WHEAT CROP. We are glad to state, from the best information we have received that the wheat crops in this county, promise generally to be good, with the exception of some fe some few

RHODE-ISLAND ECONOMY The Legislature of Rhode Island at their

fields, which the Fly has injured

last session, passed an act granting the Governor four hundred dollars, and the Lieut Governor two hundred dollars. N. Y. pap.

SON OF MURAT. On the 21st ult. the son of the late King of Naples, reported himself to the clerk of the Marine Court in New York, as an in cipient step towards naturalization. It ap pears by the report that his name is Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat; that he was born in Paris, and is 22 years of age; and in the column intended for the expres sion of the present allegiance of the party, he is stated as "owing no allegiance to any prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever." N. Y. Pat.

HE FEATHERED RAC No fess than 1,100 crows, olackbirds, hawks, owls, &c. were lately killed in one naws, owis, &c. were lately killed in one day, by ten young men belonging to Mercer (Penn) They divided into two parties, and the one killing the lowest number was to pay the expense of a supper for the whole

company:—On comparing notes, it was found that they had an equal number of scalps, in consequence of which it was agreed that every man pay his own bill, and give the leathered tribe another trial.

N. Y. Ev. Post:

OPPOSITION IN TRADE.

There are two Watch Makers in Bandon, one of whom a new comer, has the following notice posted on his window—

Watch Glasses put in for id watched cleaned for 5d; and all other work propor

tionably cheap."

The other so secure his old customers

The other so secure his old customers from such an enticing bait, has posted a bill on his window as follows—

"Watch Glasses put in for a good song, and all other work proportionably cheap"

A gentleman visited the latter shop a few days ago, sung his "good song," and got his watch glass, Dub. Morn. Post

EXTRAORDINARY PIG

Mr Severn, of the Talbot, in the Ty thing, Hereford, has in his possession a tw year-old store pig, which: measures as fol-lows:—along the back, from the snout to the tip of the tail, nine feet; height to .midthe tip of the tail, nine feet; height to middle of back, three feet seven inches; girth
at same, seven feet three inches. This extraordinary animal was bred in Herefordanire, from whence he was purchased by
Severh about ten weeks since. He is allewed by competent judges to be of the most
perfect symmetry; and, although low in
Heeh, never having been fed upon any
thing but turnips and potatoes; file, present
weight is estimated at 45 acors—when fat,
it is calculated he will weigh 65 acore.
English pap.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT SALA.

The following particulars of this distressing event are copied from the Quebec

Mercury:
It is with feelings of deep regret that we amounce the loss of this most. She left our port about two o'clock yesterday moraing, and Montreal with or the River Chambly a a full cargo, valued at upwards of £3000 consisting chiefly of the summer invest ments of the merchants of the river Cham bly; and had on board no less than 240 rassengers, men, women and children, chiefly emigrants of the pourer classes. She had hardly passed Cape Rouge, about 4 o'clock when she was discovered to be on fire. A quantity of fuel had been piled on the right side of the boilers under which it is supposed some particle of fire must have acci-dently fallen. Mr. Kuper (who had taken temporary charge of the boat, the master having lately left it,) on coming up, was astonished to find that the flames had pene trated the gratings over the engine roor where unluckily five puncheons of spirits had been stowed, one of which instantly caught fire, burstand spread over the deck communicating the blaze to several crates and hampers. The horror and confuson of and hampers. The horror and confuson of the scene at this moment may be imagined, but can hardly be described. The crowd of passengers huddled together in so small a craft effectually ballled the spirited exertions that Mr. Kuper and his crew still made to subdue the raging element. In this perilous situation, Mr. K. intent only on saving the lives of his passengers, directed to be run on shore; in nearing the defore the water shoaled to the hor man's height, she struck upon a rock; but the De Salaberry having fortu-nately two large American Boats, belongnately two large American Boats, belong-ing to some raftsmen who were returning home, attached to her, these with his own several passengers at this moment in a state of uncontroulable alarm, precipitated them selves into the water, and though every exertion was made to save them, five or six unhappily perished-an American Gentle-man, a cabin passenger, whose name is unknown, is supposed to have been of this number. It will hardly be credited that in so inhumanly depraved as to avail them selves of the common distress to plunder their fellow sufferers. It has however been reported to us, and we fear upon too good authority, that this was the case.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

In one of the Gibraltar papers received at the office of the New York Commercial Advertiser, is contained the following in-teresting abstract of the Spanish Manifesto accompanying the Declaration of War a gainst France. This state paper is dated from the Alcazar, or Palace, of Seville, the 23d of April, and begins by observing:—

That, after the signal success with which were crowned the exertions of Spain to repel the outrageous attack made by Buonaparte upon her independence, it was not to be expected by the tis example would be fol-lowed by trinces who call themselves the restorers of order, and who are so much indebted to the noble minded and gallant people who paved the way for the fall of the French Attila. This, however, has unfor tunately been the case; and the French Government attempt to vindicate their un warrantable aggression by indecorous and groundless assertions. They call the restoration of the Constitutional system, a military revolt; impute to compulsion the King's acceptance of, and adherence to it; and brand with the name of faction the Cortes and the Government which enjoy his confidence and that of the nation. Europe and Spain will not suffer them-selves to be imposed upon by vain declama-tions. It is true that the Constitution was re-established by some military men; but every body knows with what readiness and alacrity the whole nation joined them. As to the King, the moment the nation had so solemnly expressed her will it was his duty to comply with it. He did so, and a donted those laws under which his throng had been defended, and the enemy expelled had been defended, and the enemy expelled from Spain; which had been approved of by the same sovereigns who now pretend to have forgotten that thay emanated, not from the army, but from the army; and which had been unfortunately suspended for six years, owing to his Majesty's want of experience, and imperfect acquaintance with perience, and imperfect acquaintance with the state of his country—but to which, bet ter advised, he recurred, as well as to the nation, because they afforded to both the prospect of happiness, and a point of re-

The Manifesto goes on stating, that it in a state of subjection It is next observed, that, intoxicated with their power, the Allies set themselves above those forms which were formed eligiously observed, and want to regulate all governments according to their own notions; and their will to be the supreme law. To this, how ever, the Spaniards, of all nations, are the leastlikely to submit. Twelve millions of souls, in a most advantageous; situation, with a hoble pride which disabled to submit to Buonaparte himself, and in the enjoyment of all the blessings 'stiging from a free constitution, will certainly from a follows: "With respect to my, who, placed by Providence at the head of a magnanimous and generous Nation, own every thing to her, I will not (I swear it) fail in the ascered duties pointed out and laid upon me by so high a atation, and such signal benefits. Determined to share your fate, I will not, nor pught I to agree to ship other treaties or conventions although nobe has hither obeen proposed to my Government; than those which are consistent with the Consistent of the Monarchy. The Sovereigns of Europe who have entered into a leasure

those which are consistent with the Con-sitution of the Monarchy. The Sovereigns of Europe who have entered into a league against us, seduced by a rash of malacable party, put forth my liberty and defence to colour their violence and their onjustifiable attempt. But they are growly mista wir who seak thus to impose upon the world

the upon myself. De they many, that have thready forgotten the deciding way in which 'hapeleng, chilling himself my they protector, my friend, treacherously they protector, my friend, treacherously did the to his army, for 'the surpose stripping me of my chewn' An hot thouse princes the time who so long treegation my tyrand and confirmed his naturpation. And, when they afterwards took up arms to did they do so for my delence and chill And, when they afterwards took up arms, did they do so for up, adjence and deliverage, or on account of their own unager, and for the security of their own thrones, then threatened by that instable and ambitious man? They speak of my liberty; but what do they understand by this world Is it perchance the liberty which they gave to the King of Naples, my respeciable uncle, whom they have not allowed toulaid any of the promises that he made to the subjects on his departure for Laybach! And after being the abstract and instigators of all the deed of revenge, all the persecutions; and deed of revenge, all the persecutions, and all the sufferings with which that unhappy nation has been visited, have not they thrown the whole odium of shore acts of violence on the government of that monarch, when they thought that it indeed them to exhibit themselves in a different, light? No. Snanigards not least the state of light? No, Spaniards! no; I reject from this moment, in the face of the whole world that assistance which offends and degrades that assistance which offends and degrades me. For you I am a king, and for you and with you alone do I wish lo be so In peace and in war, in tranquil as in turbulent times, I found you constant and loya. My freedom and my honour will be, better guarded by you than by the enemy a hayonets; and I would rather observe the laws which we all swore to, than to be the tool of their capricions will, and inhuman policy. Do cordially join me, as from this moment I do you. Let us reciprocally bury in oblivion our suspicions, our distrusts and

in oblivion our suspicions, our distrusts and

our complaints; these are evils which are

almost the necessary consequences of dis-putes about forms of government; but which ought to give way before a more im-portant interest—common drenee. Let us support, and fight for the Constitution, be-

cause it is our fundamental law, and be-

cause an attack upon it is an attack upon the sacred and inviolable rights of our independence. If it is defective, it is not the business of the Sovereigns of Europe to mend it. And still less by resorting to insults, threats and violence. We alone have a right to perfect that work, and we will do so at a suitable and proper season. The point of greatest consequence at present is, to prove ourselves Spaniards; let us allear, nestly do so; let us have but one will, and the country and liberty will be saved. Thus will be disappointed all the hopes on which feeds the injustice of our enemies.—They rely upon our weakness, supposing that we cannot resist them; upon our cowardice, supposing that we dare not meet them; upon our internal dissentions, supposing that we cannot devise the means of making an end of them; and, lastly; upon our forlorn state, supposing that no other power will concern itself about our fate. And trusting to this notion a few fate. fate. And, trusting to this notion of our absolute nullity, they intend to frighten us, and, for this purpose, march against you the same commanders and the same soldiers who once were the blind tools of him who overawed Europe. But you also are the same men. Could any one ever question what your resolution would be? No, Spaniards, to arms!—Regard for your character recommends it, national honour requires it, your salety commands it. Let those rash men advance; the fields, the precipices, the caves, the wells, and leven the houses of the peninsula are covered (cubi-ertos) with the bones, and stained with the blood of those who preceded them; let them come and experience the same fate; and, since humanity and the justice of your cause cannot move those iron hearts, they will be taught by reverses; and your un-daunted nourage and noble constancy will have secured the freedom of the nation, the dignity of my crown, and the independence FERDINAND.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the U S. schr. Pilot at Norfolk, from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from Mexico to the 27th May, intelligence has been received that the political commotions in Mexico had settled down into tranquility. It was not ascertained what de-scription of government would be adopted.

A FEMALE FORTUNE TELLER. Hancock, a woman about 40 years of age, of portly and respectable appearance, diested in a fine blue cloth pelisse, with steel clasp, black Leghoro bonnet, ribbons and feathers, was brought up on a warrant, charged by Mrs. Sophia (the wife of Joseph Winterburn) with receiving Is 6d from hee The Manifesto goes on stating, that it would be beneath his Majesty's dignity. To refute the allegation, that he is not free, and Spain is under the save of faction.— The truth is, in his Majesty's opinion, that they who say so, do not like them selves; that they are actifated by selfish and ambitious views; that they do not care a boat his Majesty's liberty, and, in reality, give themselves no great uneasiness about those internal disorders which they at once forment and exaggerate; that they are the enemies of the prosperity of Spain, and wish to keep the country and the monarch in a state of subjection. It is next observed, that, intoxicated with their power, the Allies set themselves above those forms which were formal a religiously observed, their minus relieved by the prisoner's advice; one complaining of a tyrant of a husband, who the writer understood kept a mistress at Brompton; others from young ladies, who diputed the promises of their lovers. Each letter promised that the prisoner should be well reversed; and concluded by requesting that the letters might be burned. Some of them were wristen from Bath, Cheltenham, and other distant places, and some from ladies near Grosvenoraquare, Manchester-square, &c. The fellowing we lay before outcreaders at thereis you slustion in itto any patiental granter.

"Mrs. Hancock having here very highly spoken of to Miss — she would wish her to wait out her to morrow morning as seleven precisely, at Prince's-street, Cavendish squary, there being a party of tadies on a visit and they having a particular, engagement at onea "Miss—would with life. Hancock to take a carriage for which have will pay; she like the wishes here responded this letter wan the comes?"

Thursday, Feb. 26—Mrs. Winterburn deposed to paying the prisaner is 64. on Tuesday last for telling her: fortune. The prisoner cut for gards, and said that there was much happiness in store for her; that she would soon hear of the death of a mar relation, who would leave her 'riches, &c. Other charges of a similar relative definition of the prisoner that the prisoner, the was in manded for further seasons.

eparpland Gazette.

Junapolis, Thursday, July 3, 1828.

To Coassecupzars -- We have re-To Coassemprate. We have received from communications concerning a
directed affair which took place in this
city on Saturday night last. The aredit of
the town lorbids that further publicity
should be given to the occurrence. Our
correspondents must therefore excuse us
for not inserting their places.

THE ANNIVERS SY OF

ABIERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

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To morrow will bethe forty seventh anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. We congratulate our fellow cithe perfect enjoyment of the exalted nationat privileges, with which a munificent Providence has condescended to bless them-With hearts overflowing with gratitude to the Great Author of the extraordinary protection and support with which we have been favoured. let us be constantly mindful of our dependence upon Him. It was His mighty buckler that sheltered our lathers from the darts of their enemies; it was His unerring wisdom and unbounded goodness that guided them to victory, and raised us to the station of prosperity and greatness which we now occupy. While other nations have been convulsed with wars and revolutions; while the sword and the fire brand have earried slaughter and desolation amongst them, we have sat in quiet and ease under our own "vine and fig tree." While gallant Greece mourns over the ruins of her once beautiful Scio, the mangled corses of her sons and the violated persons of her daughters, peace benignantly smiles upon our land, and our companions

and children rest in safety and happiness Spain nois groans under the footsteps of foreign invaders. Perhaps at this moment, the sound of the war-trumpet echoes thro' the defiles of her mountains, and warns her hardy mountaineer to sling his battle-axe and rush to the combat. How different is our situation. Blessed with peace and freedom, we are in the full fruition of rights which Greece and Spain are now shedding which dreece and Spain are now sneading their blood to secure. We would be ingrates indeed, could we reflect on these things with antipur hearts being penetrated with gratifule. When the sun of themorrow shall be the sphere, and the abunder of conton shall announce the birth-day of our Liberty, let us remember in our low that the glarge belonges to the terms of the sphere is one low that the glarge belonges to the sphere in our joy, that the glory belongeth to Him from whom cometh every "good and per-fect gift," and to whom, we, as a favoured people, stand indebted beyond all others.

THE OPENING OF THE POTOMAC CANAL Is about to be made a question of contest in Montgomery county. The names of several candidates for seats in the legislature, have for some time been before the people of that county. The opinions of these cand dates are known to be avourable to the undertaking. To defect their election, and it possible the measure, a party of her citizens hostile to a canal being opened, it is rumoured there) are about to pened, (it is rumoured there) are about to form an opposition ticket. The editor of form an opposition ticket. The editor of the Rockville American after treating with ridicule the idea of getting up such a ticket, remarks, "we believe an opposition licket, by producing enquiry, will strengthen the question. A good cause never loses any thing by being well understood."

The reason assigned for the opposition is, that the "ceable would be the means of sending down such all quant ties of produce as to glut the market." This is really a very singular objection to be made by people ass gned for the opposition is, who but a few weeks since were so alarmed about the scarcity of bread stuffs in their county that a public meeting was held to take the subject into consideration.

LATE RAINS.

In the course of the last fortnight, this city and neighbourhood have been repeatedly refreshed with light showers of rain. By this Providental blessing, the planters have been enabled to put out their tobacco-plants, which, as far as we can learn, are now thriving. The rye, oats, and pasturage, have improved considerably, and the Indian corn grows rapidly.

COURT APPEALS.

Wednesdy, June 25.

The case of D. 3 Lenifer, vi Stone
Extor. of Jenifer, was opened by Stonemeet, for the appellants.

Thursday, June 26

The argument in D. & W. Jenifer, vs. Stone Est for of Jenifer, was continued by Stonetreet, for the appellants, and by Tuney and Murrader, for the appellants, and by Tuney and Murrader, for the appellants, in reply.

The argument in D. & W. Jenifer, vs. Stone Estive of Jenifer, was concluded by Stonestreet for the appellants, in reply.

The case of Crapster vs. Griffith, was argued by Darsey, (Attorney General) and Vingter, for the appellant, and B. Forrest and Magruder, for the appellant. The case of The Bank of Columbin vs. Magruder's, Adm's, was opened by Key, for the appellants.

Saturday, June 28.

Saturday, June 28.

Marin, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Westkins vs. Hodges & Landale.

Judgment affirmed.

Bugment affirmed.

Bugment in Tempon via The Harre de Grace Bank. Judgment received.

Manus, J. delivered the opinion of the court in The Baltimore & Havre de Grace Throughts (Company via Barnes. Judgment affirmed.

Court in The Baltimore & Havre de Grace et , war Auguste Company vi. Barnes. Judgment affirmed.

Earle, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Dorsey us. Smithedn. Judgment affirmed.

Dozzar, J.: delivered the opinion of the court in Wasley et al. vs. Thomas et us. Admiral of Pumphrey. Decree vocreed.

Earle, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Wasley et al. vs. The State us of Fromm. Judgment received.

Dozzar, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Forest dis. Lyon. Judgment form of the court in Forest dis. Lyon. Judgment the court in Forest dis. Forest the opinion of the court in Forest dis. Forest the opinion of the court in Forest dis. Forest the opinion of the court in Forest dis. Forest the opinion of the court in Forest dis.

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